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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
Lawrence Hasha	Case No. 5:20-cv-09238-BLF
	Ouse 140. 3.20 ev 07230 BH
,	First Amended Complaint For Damages And Injunctive Relief For Violations Of: Americans
	For Violations Of: Americans
Delaware Limited Liability Company	With Disabilities Act; Unruh Civil Rights Act
Defendants.	
Plaintiff Lawrence Hasha complains of 140 Toll House Hotel, LLC, a	
Delaware Limited Liability Company, and alleges as follows:	
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PARTIES:	
1. Plaintiff is a California resident with physical disabilities. He has	
multiple sclerosis and is an above-the-knee amputee (right leg) who depends	
upon a wheelchair for mobility.	
2. Defendant 140 Toll House Hotel, LLC owned Toll House Hotel located	
at or about 140 S Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gatos, California, in September 2020.	
3. Defendant 140 Toll House Hotel, LLC owns Toll House Hotel ("Hotel")	
located at or about 140 S Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gatos, California, currently.	
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	Amanda Seabock, Esq., SBN 289900 Prathima Price, Esq., SBN 321378 Dennis Price, Esq., SBN 279082 Christopher A. Seabock, Esq., SBN 279 Mail: 8033 Linda Vista Road, Suite 20 San Diego, CA 92111 (858) 375-7385; (888) 422-5191 fax amandas@potterhandy.com Attorneys for Plaintiff UNITED STATES E NORTHERN DISTRICE Lawrence Hasha Plaintiff, v. 140 Toll House Hotel, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company Defendants. Plaintiff Lawrence Hasha complaintiff PARTIES: 1. Plaintiff is a California resident multiple sclerosis and is an above-the-known a wheelchair for mobility. 2. Defendant 140 Toll House Hotel, 12 at or about 140 S Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gaas. 3. Defendant 140 Toll House Hotel, 13 at or about 140 S Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gaas. 3. Defendant 140 Toll House Hotel, 13 at or about 140 S Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gaas.

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4. Plaintiff does not know the true names of Defendants, their business capacities, their ownership connection to the property and business, or their relative responsibilities in causing the access violations herein complained of, and alleges a joint venture and common enterprise by all such Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Defendants herein is responsible in some capacity for the events herein alleged, or is a necessary party for obtaining appropriate relief. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend when the true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities of the Defendants are ascertained.

JURISDICTION & VENUE:

- 5. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.
- 6. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of the same transactions, is also brought under California's Unruh Civil Rights Act, which act expressly incorporates the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 7. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and is founded on the fact that the real property which is the subject of this action is located in this district and that Plaintiff's cause of action arose in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:

- 8. Plaintiff stayed at the Hotel in September 2020 with the intention to avail himself of its services and to assess the business for compliance with the disability access laws.
- 9. The Hotel is a facility open to the public, a place of public accommodation, and a business establishment.
- 10. Unfortunately, on the date of the plaintiff's visit, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible guestrooms in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.
- 11. The Hotel provides guestrooms to its customers but failed to provide a wheelchair accessible guestroom to plaintiff.
- 12. A few problems that plaintiff encountered is that plaintiff was promised a guest room with a roll-in shower. Plaintiff reserved a room with a roll-in shower but learned, just a day before his arrival, that his room had been given away to another customer. Plaintiff was entitled to rely on the Hotel's assurance that he would receive the room that he reserved.
- 13. The Hotel, after notifying plaintiff that his room had been given away, was offered an alternative room that was supposed to be both a suite and fully accessible for wheelchair users.
- 14. The Hotel persuaded Plaintiff to continue with his stay by assuring him that the suite he would be provided would include a bathtub and transfer seat as an alternative to a roll-in shower.
- 15. Even though the plaintiff was upset about not receiving the original room that he reserved, he reluctantly accepted the alternative accommodations --- especially because he had already planned his trip and was to arrive the next day.
- 16. When plaintiff arrived at the Hotel, he was given a key and the room number to the room that was supposed to be accessible. Upon arriving to the

- 17. The paths of travel inside the guestroom were narrow due to the configuration of the room. Moreover, many of the devices, controls, peephole and coat hook were too high for wheelchairs users.
- 18. Additionally, while the suite did feature a bathtub and portable transfer seat, the configuration of the bathroom and lack of clear floor space adjacent the bathtub rendered it completely unusable by Plaintiff.
- 19. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the guestrooms that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant guestrooms available for wheelchair users.
- 20. On information and belief, the defendants currently fail to provide wheelchair accessible guestrooms.
- 21. These barriers relate to and impact the plaintiff's disability. Plaintiff personally encountered these barriers.
- 22. As a wheelchair user, the plaintiff benefits from and is entitled to use wheelchair accessible facilities. By failing to provide accessible facilities, the defendants denied the plaintiff full and equal access.
- 23. The failure to provide accessible facilities created difficulty, embarrassment, frustration, and discomfort for the Plaintiff.
- 24. The defendants have failed to maintain in working and useable conditions those features required to provide ready access to persons with disabilities.
- 25. The barriers identified above are easily removed without much difficulty or expense. They are the types of barriers identified by the Department of Justice as presumably readily achievable to remove and, in fact, these barriers are readily achievable to remove. Moreover, there are numerous alternative accommodations that could be made to provide a greater level of access if complete removal were not achievable.

26. Plaintiff will return to the Hotel to avail himself of its services and to determine compliance with the disability access laws once it is represented to him that the Hotel and its facilities are accessible. Plaintiff is currently deterred from doing so because of his knowledge of the existing barriers and his uncertainty about the existence of yet other barriers on the site. If the barriers are not removed, the plaintiff will face unlawful and discriminatory barriers again.

27. Given the obvious and blatant nature of the barriers and violations alleged herein, the plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are other violations and barriers on the site that relate to his disability. Plaintiff will amend the complaint, to provide proper notice regarding the scope of this lawsuit, once he conducts a site inspection. However, please be on notice that the plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. See *Doran v. 7-11*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that once a plaintiff encounters one barrier at a site, he can sue to have all barriers that relate to his disability removed regardless of whether he personally encountered them).

- I. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (42 U.S.C. section 12101, et seq.)
- 28. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.
- 29. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

- a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADA Standards.
- c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).
- 30. When a business provides facilities such as guestrooms, it must provide accessible guestrooms.
- 31. Here, accessible guestrooms were not provided in conformance with the ADA Standards on the day of plaintiff's visit.
- 32. The Safe Harbor provisions of the 2010 Standards are not applicable here because the conditions challenged in this lawsuit do not comply with the 1991 Standards.
- 33. A public accommodation must maintain in operable working condition those features of its facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).
 - 34. Here, the failure to ensure that the accessible facilities were available

and ready to be used by the plaintiff is a violation of the law.

II. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL

RIGHTS ACT (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (Cal. Civ. Code §§ 51-53.)

35. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint. The Unruh Civil Rights Act ("Unruh Act") guarantees, inter alia, that persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishment of every kind whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the State of California. Cal. Civ. Code §51(b).

- 36. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(f).
- 37. Defendants' acts and omissions, as herein alleged, have violated the Unruh Act by, inter alia, denying, or aiding, or inciting the denial of, Plaintiff's rights to full and equal use of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services offered.
- 38. Because the violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act resulted in difficulty, discomfort or embarrassment for the plaintiff, the defendants are also each responsible for statutory damages, i.e., a civil penalty. (Civ. Code § 55.56(a)-(c).

PRAYER: Wherefore relief as follows: 1. For injunction Americans with plaintiff is not in seeking injunctive 2. Damages 1

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this Court award damages and provide relief as follows:

- 1. For injunctive relief, compelling Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Note: the plaintiff is not invoking section 55 of the California Civil Code and is not seeking injunctive relief under the Disabled Persons Act at all.
- 2. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which provides for actual damages and a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for each offense.
- 3. Reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and Cal. Civ. Code § 52.

13 Dated: January 12, 2021

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS

Case No.: 5:20-cv-09238-BLF

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By: <u>/s/ Christopher A. Seabock</u>

Christopher A. Seabock Attorney for Plaintiff

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